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Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, *April* 9, 1789.

MR BOUDINOT from the committee appointed to prepare additional rules for the government of the House, reported some for that purpose, which were read, and the further consideration thereof postponed.

Mr LEONARD of Massachusetts, and Mr. WYNKOOP of Pennsylvania, had leave of absence for a few days.

Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Bland, Mr Madison, Mr. Tucker, and Mr. Sherman, were appointed a committee to meet a committee of the Senate, in order to form rules for the conducting of conferences, and for the transaction of business between the two houses

Agreeably to the order of the day, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole

ON THE STATE OF THE UNION.

Mr. PAGE in the chair.

The resolution proposed yesterday by Mr. Madison, was again read——

Mr. LAWRENCE, (New-York) rose——He observed, that every member of the committee was undoubtedly convinced of the necessity of immediately supplying the deficiencies of the public treasury. We had, he said, at present but one eligible mode of effecting it—by a general impost. This was on all hands agreed to be the most obvious and certain resource. But the nature of this impost, and the manner of laying it were objects worthy of the attention of the committee. It had been mentioned yesterday, that we were to consider the business only as temporary; as a measure only which would produce an immediate effect. The propositions were divided into two branches. They enumerated certain articles as objects of specified duties, and proposed the laying so much per cent. *ad valorem* on others. He would suggest to the committee whether it would not be preferable, as this was but a temporary provision, to lay duties of so much per cent on all articles whatsoever, without specifying any. If this enumeration should be made, a question might arise, whether we had enumerated all the articles which would bear a duty, and whether the duties imposed were such as they would bear. He conceived, that at this time the committee were not possessed of materials from which to form a judgment, and were incompetent to make the arrangement.

Some articles might be enumerated which were not proper; and others might be omitted which were most important. Besides a number of provisions respecting the collection, &c. would be necessary to digest and methodize, which would produce too long delay in the operation of system which ought to be carried into immediate execution. It should be considered, that by enumerating some articles and not others, the plan would be rendered more complex and difficult. Whereas a general imposition on all articles would simplify and render it easy. Hereafter we should be under the necessity of forming a more complete system to embrace all objects; and time and experience would enable us to distinguish the articles of taxation with more discernment and knowledge.

Mr. FITZSIMONS, (of Pennsylvania) said, it appeared to be the wish of some gentlemen, to make this system a temporary one. His views were extended further. He did not consider that the particular enumeration of articles would embarrass or delay the business, but on the contrary would facilitate it. The members might be more competent to determine on particular articles distinctly brought up to view, than to fix on any general adjustment of the duties. Besides, said he, revenues on this plan of particular duties, might be collected with much greater ease and certainty. His opinion was, that as many articles as possible ought to be specified; and with this view he proposed as an amendment to the resolution before the committee, to add a list of such articles as ought to be enumerated. Some of them not merely for the purpose of revenue, but to encourage our domestic manufactures. He then offered a list of additional articles; among which were, beer, ale, porter, beef, pork, butter, candles of all kinds, cheese, soap, cyder, malt, nails, paper, blank books, cabinet wares, cables, cordage, salt, manufactured tobacco, snuff, ironmongery, hats, millenary, tanned leather, shoes, and carriages.

Mr. WHITE imagined it would take up too much time to enter so largely and deeply into the business—with regard to a number of capital articles there could be little dispute—relative to these the system would be sufficiently simple it might properly be a perpetual one. In order to determine on the last motion and their objects therein particularized, it would be necessary to understand the state of our manufactures. He wished, therefore, that the committee would attend to the principal objects first; and that this proposition might be postponed till the others were gone through.

Mr TUCKER (South Carolina) thought it a matter of importance that the resolutions of the committee, on this subject, should give satisfaction to their constituents. The tranquillity of the states, he said, would depend on the measures which were adopted in the outset, and therefore the greatest prudence and caution were necessary. He conceived it improper to conduct this business with the expedition and haste which seemed to be in the contemplation of some gentleman. In every question before the committee it was necessary to enquire what were the different interests of different members of the union. The subject under investigation, was a matter in which the interests of all the states were concerned. Of the states south of Virginia he observed, there was no representative present, except himself; and whatever might be his single opinion, he wished to consult with the representatives of those states, and learn their sentiments.

He felt himself incompetent to decide with assurance on this subject and even if he had possessed more confidence in his own opinion, he would still wish to obtain the assistance of others, who were immediately the representatives of those interests, which it was his duty to support. It was his idea that the subject ought at present to be investigated only for temporary purposes, and that the more minute consideration of the business should be deferred to a future day, when it might be pursued with better advantages, and determined with more universal satisfaction. Mr. Tucker had no objections to passing a general law, laying a duty of so much per cent. on such imported articles as had been enumerated in the act of the late Congress in 1783—so far the subject appeared plain, and might be acted on with safety; because it was known that this enumeration and recommendation had given general satisfaction at the time.

The general duty proposed in 1783 was 5 per cent. A few articles only were particularly enumerated, corresponding to the list of articles in the resolution before the committee, and he believed the most of these had been fully considered. But the additional articles, specified in the honourable gentleman's motion, deserved the most mature and deliberate consideration, and it would be impossible to determine in a few days, what duties could be properly imposed on those articles. He wished with the honourable gentleman from New York, that this should be considered as only a temporary expedient, for the purposes of supplying the federal treasury. He urged in particular that the consideration of so much of the subject as respected tonnage might be postponed. A tonnage duty would bear harder on some of the states than on others. It was the interest of some states to lay such duties as would amount almost to a prohibition of foreign ships. It was the interest of some to impose more moderate burthens—again, it was the policy of others, that the duty on tonnage should be extremely light, since a heavy one would operate as a burthen on their articles of exportation.

On these accounts he thought it would be improper and imprudent to take a decisive step, which would affect the different parts of the union in so different a manner. He expressed a wish that the committee would indulge him so far as to take up the business only in a limited point of view, and consider it only in respect to the articles enumerated in the original resolution. If the subject of a tonnage duty was taken up, he should be under the necessity of taking a division, and he should be obliged to give his vote against the measure, when otherwise he might agree to it in a certain degree. There was no doubt, he said, that the southern states would accommodate as far as the eastern states could reasonably desire; but where different interests prevailed, it must be expected that there would be different opinions also, and the representatives of the eastern states would probably view the operation of a duty on tonnage in a different and more favourable manner than he or his colleagues could possibly do.

Mr HARTLEY (Pennsylvania) considered the subject as of very great importance; he had observed several gentlemen appeared to wish it might be entered into in a limited and partial manner. For his own part, he wished to take up the matter on as broad a bottom as possible—He allowed that the reasons of the gentleman from South Carolina had weight; but that inconvenience would result from immediately encouraging the manufactures of our own country? Most of the governments in the ancient world had thought proper to lay partial duties, to assist and support their own manufactures. The gentleman seemed to fix their attention on a particular period, and to refer to that period for an example to govern the committee; but it was well known that our circumstances since that period had greatly changed; our manufactures then were of little consequence. We had since been supplied with materials and artizans in great abundance, and the policy of the country was to encourage by every prudent measure our domestic productions. This had been done in all well regulated governments. But before any of the enumerated articles should be considered distinctly, and receive any preference, it was necessary that the state of facts and the circumstances of our manufactures, should be well ascertained. He therefore hoped that the amendment would remain in the possession of the committee for some time, to give opportunity to collect the matureſt information.

Mr. MADISON rose, and said, that from what had been suggested, it appeared that we should be under the necessity of considering this question in a more extensive view than he had imagined. It was his original intention to contemplate the subject as it related to revenue, and to make this first essay in the business only as a temporary expedient. He perceived, however, that strong objection were made as well against the plan he had himself brought forward, as against an application to those abundant resources proposed as an amendment by the gentleman. He conceive, that how much soever the committee might be disposed to encourage domestic manufactures, it was proper that a particular regard should be paid to present policy. If we could but content ourselves for the first instance with a partial expedient we should probably find it more productive than was imagined.

The great objection which influenced him against delaying this business by going into a general and complete system, was, that while there subsisted the most urgent motives for drawing a certain portion of revenue into the treasury, the harvest of our spring importations would thereby be suffered to flow through our hands. If the subject were long in agitation, the consequence would be, that the importations would be anticipated, and we should suffer a loss proportionable to the superior product of a larger and more complete system of duties. He was sensible that there was considerable weight in the observation of the gentleman from South Carolina, that it would be necessary to pay some regard to the different interests of the states. On the other hand, it was proper to limit our attention to these objects, so far as they should be compatible with the general advantages of the union. It ought to be remembered that we had to protect our national, as well as local interests. The system of impost was founded on principles of mutual concession. Gentlemen would be further convinced of the justice of making some sacrifices for the general good, by reflecting that those parts of the union, which would contribute most, and be the greatest sufferer by this system, were those very parts which stood most in need of the national protection. They could therefore have little reason to complain, if they should suffer more heavy burthens than their neighbours. It was just also that the states which were more ripe for the encouragement of manufactures, should also have their interests in some degree protected. By the constitution to which they had acceded, they had thrown out of their own hands the power of protecting them. In doing this, they must have had a full confidence that their situation would not be disregarded by the general government. He apprehended, that if the committee went very deeply into this subject, more objects would be brought up to view than could at present be properly attended to; on the other hand, that inconveniences would attend the partial developement of the system. He would state the grounds on which his sentiments were founded, whether the business were considered as a temporary expedient, or a permanent measure. He held it to be one of the truths most demonstrable, that commercial shackles in general were impolitic and unjust. It was his opinion, that if industry and labour were suffered to take their own course, they would find their proper objects. He believed that national interests were not more promoted by these restrictions than those of individuals. No man's interest would be advanced by a provision that each should be obliged to furnish himself with those things which depended on the exercise of the mechanic arts. It would be no advantage to a shoe-maker to make his own clothes, or for a taylor to furnish his own shoes. Both parties would be equally benefitted by an interchange of good offices and mutual assistance. The same was the case between different parts of the same community, and between one nation and another. Agriculture, in his opinion, ought to be considered as the great staple of America. It derived a spontaneous encouragement from its own easy exercise, and the cheapness of the soil. The price of land in this country, compared to the value in others, gave us a great advantage over them. If the general principle laid down, were a just

one, that individuals ſhould be permitted to direct their induſtry to ſuch objects as were moſt advantageous to themſelves, it would extend equally to communities and ſtates.

Mr. Madiſon agreed with the gentleman who moved the additional propoſitions, that there were exceptions, important in themſelves, and ſuch as claimed attention. His reaſons for diſtinguiſhing on the ſubject of tonnage between thoſe nations who had formed commercial treaties with us, and thoſe who had not, and again between our allies and our own citizens, were founded on the beſt policy.

Mr. Madiſon purſued a train of obſervations which the editor could not hear diſtinctly. His object was to point out certain exceptions to the general poſition he had laid down.

There was one exception on which great ſtreſs had been laid. It had been aſſerted as a maxim, that every nation ſhould have within itſelf the means of defence, independent of all foreign ſupplies. Whatever articles were neceſſary as the inſtruments of war, it was thought politic to poſſeſs, without applying to our neighbours. There might be ſome juſtice in this remark, but he was convinced the reaſoning on this point had been carried too far. The difficulties we experienced during the war, from the want of military ſupplies, was no convincing argument in favour of an eſtabliſhment, which would be extenſive, difficult and expenſive; our national character was now eſtabliſhed.——It was recognized throughout the world, and the laws of war gave us ample ſecurity and advantages.

Mr. Madiſon concluded with obſerving, that he agreed with the gentleman who moved the propoſitions, that as far as we could enumerate the particular articles, and apply ſpecific duties to them, it would be preferable to the laying a general tax. In the different ſtates they had enumerated all the objects of taxation, whether therefore we conſulted eaſe and conveniency of collection, or were diſpoſed to conform ourſelves to the practices of the ſtates; ſpecific duties, as far as they could be particularized, were the moſt eligible mode. However, he ſaw that ſome of the propoſitions had profeſſedly in view to encourage our manufactures, he thought it adviſeable that they ſhould be laid over, that we might have time to determine how far thoſe proviſions might be politic and expedient.

Mr. BOUDINOT obſerved, that it could not be diſputed that the mode of raiſing a revenue was the moſt eaſy and proper. He acknowledged himſelf one of thoſe who ſtood greatly in need of information, and he ſhould moſt cordially comply with the requeſt of the gentleman of South Carolina, in order to give time for conſideration, yet he conceived that the preſent motion ought to be agreed to ſo far as that it ſhould lie on the table with the original motion, for the purpoſe of gaining information. He thought the collection of duties laid ſpecifically, would be more ſimple and eaſy-- although he ſhould vote in favour of the amendment, he ſhould not conſider himſelf bound to agree to every article therein mentioned, nor confine to thoſe articles alone--- But he ſhould vote for it, as a ſubject of conſideration: He did not conceive, therefore, that the hands of the committee were tied up by adopting it now: He expreſſed a hope that we might finally reconcile the different intereſts, and make a mutual compromiſe for the public good.

For his own part, he confeſſed that he did not conſider himſelf as maſter of the ſubject, and could wiſh the gentleman to inform him, whether there was any thing particular in the manufacture of glaſs, which rendered it proper to be left out of the enumeration. That we had manufactories among us for that article was well known. He wiſhed therefore to have that article included.

Mr. Fitzſimons and Mr. Madiſon ſaid a few words, when, on the motion of Mr Lee (of Virginia) the committee roſe, and the Houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, *April* 10, 1789.

THE Houſe met, and adjourned without doing buſineſs.

SATURDAY, *April* 11, 1789.

A petition from the tradeſmen, manufacturers, and others of the town of Baltimore, praying the attention of Congreſs to American manufactures was preſented by Mr Smith (Maryland) and on motion referred to a committee of the whole Houſe.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Houſe according to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole.

Mr. PAGE in the chair —

The propoſitions under conſideration of laſt committee were reſumed.

Mr. LEE wiſhed to have a queſtion taken on each article ſeverally.

Mr. GOODHUE (Maſſachuſetts) moved that the following articles be added to the liſt of articles in the reſolution before the committee, viz. anchors, woollcards, wrought tinware, limes and lemons, which was agreed to.

Mr. PARKER thought the moſt expeditious and proper mode of conducting the buſineſs would be to appoint a committee to draw up a bill comprehending ſuch articles as they thought proper; which bill, when it came before the Houſe for their diſcuſſion could be amended and rendered ſatisfactory to all parties—He accordingly moved that ſuch a committee ſhould be appointed.

The CHAIRMAN ſuggeſted that it was not in order to move for a committee when the Houſe was in a committee of the whole. On which Mr. PARKER moved that the committee ſhould riſe.

Mr BOUDINOT was ſorry that the original propoſition for a temporary revenue, had been ſo diſregarded and deviated from. From local circumſtances he might be juſtly conſidered as incompetent to decide with knowledge and accuracy on a ſubject of ſuch extent. A deſire of information, and a wiſh to do his duty, were his only inducements to ſtate to the Houſe ſuch ideas as he poſſeſſed. The queſtion in debate was brought forward as a temporary thing, to anſwer the preſent exigencies of the union. It had been changed by ſucceſſive motions for amendment, from its original intention. A permanent ſyſtem of impoſt was undoubtedly an object to be wiſhed for, and had the Houſe ſufficient time, would be worthy immediate attention —But he felt himſelf ſo in want of information, (and from the declarations of Gentlemen, he preſumed others were in the ſame ſituation) he ſaw ſo many difficulties ariſing, that he conceived every gentleman muſt be convinced that more time would be requiſite for the full diſcuſſion of ſuch a matter than could be poſſibly ſpared at preſent. It appeared to him, that the motion for laying an impoſt, reſolved itſelf into two queſtions, both of capital importance, and demanding much information. One related to the proper objects of revenue, and the ſums to be charged on them; the other, to the mode of collection —Reſpecting the firſt queſtion he conceived that information might be drawn from three principal ſources.

The firſt was, the revenue laws of the ſeveral ſtates—the ſecond was, the great body of merchants throughout the union. We might, he ſaid, place great reliance on their information. They were generally eſteemed friends to the Conſtitution; were in a peculiar ſituation, and were deeply intereſted in the event of an impoſt law. It was from this government they were to look for protection and ſupport, and for ſuch regulations as would be generally beneficial to commerce. They were, therefore, worthy of confidence, and capable of affording much light in this buſineſs; and by their aſſiſtance we ſhould be enabled to proceed on juſt and ſolid principles. The laſt ſource of information was the executive of the ſeveral ſtates. From them might be obtained an accurate account of the produce of their different revenue laws, and this information would, in the firſt place, prevent our impoſing unreaſonable duties on certain articles; and in the next from cramping commerce, by taxing other articles which were not able to bear a duty.

With reſpect to the firſt ſource, when he reflected upon the numerous complex revenue laws, their various penalties, and the inefficacy of their operation, he confeſſed that he almoſt ſhrunk from the taſk of examining them. It appeared to him a very arduous work. With regard to the ſituation of the United States, there were circumſtances which rendered this buſineſs moſt difficult, others again that made it leſs ſo in this than in other countries—when he took a view of the boundaries of the United States he was ſtruck with many circumſtances which would have a tendency to defeat the execution of a revenue ſyſtem. When he turned his attention to the eaſt, and obſerved the vicinity of the Britiſh provinces—to the north, and ſaw the connection between Vermont and Canada, and the facility of pouring into our interior country the manufactures of Britain; when he conſidered the local and political ſituation of Rhode-Iſland, contiguous to the extenſive ſhores of Connecticut and Long-Iſland, ready to take every advantage againſt the proſperity of the union—When he carried his eye to the ſhores of the Cheſapeake and the banks of the Roanoke, which in a winding courſe of three hundred miles penetrates ſix or ſeven times the borders of two different ſtates. When he contemplated all theſe circumſtances, he perceived ſo many embarraſſments to attend the operation of a compleat and perpetual ſyſtem of revenue, that he was convinced that much time and a vaſt deal of information were neceſſary to conſtruct ſuch a ſyſtem properly; much more indeed of both, than the Houſe could now be in poſſeſſion of. The inference he drew from this view of things was, that the Houſe ought not to precipitate a buſineſs to which it was not entirely competent.—It was not ſufficient he ſaid, for him, that there were men of commercial employments and talents in the Houſe, it was neceſſary for him, who came from a ſtate little acquainted with commerce, to know that the knowledge of theſe gentlemen was not applied to the furtherance and ſupport of their local views. His duty was to acquire information from thoſe ſources, from thoſe men, who were not influenced by the intereſts of particular ſtates, but by the intereſts of commerce at large. He was aware that our preſſing neceſſities would be objected to this reaſoning.—He felt theſe neceſſities and the expediency of immediate relief. He agreed with thoſe gentlemen who were for a temporary ſyſtem —He agreed with thoſe who were for imitating the reſolution of Congreſs in 1783, in the form of the propoſitions firſt brought forward; and would add only thoſe articles which were moſt obvious, and which all agreed would bear a particular duty.

With regard to the collection of the revenue, he would make a general reference to the laws of the ſeveral ſtates, and until a compleat and permanent ſyſtem could be eſtabliſhed, would make uſe of the ſtate officers to carry the impoſt into execution under the penalties and reſtrictions provided by the laws of the ſeveral ſtates.—During the operation of this temporary ſyſtem, we ſhould have opportunity for entering minutely into the buſineſs and digeſting a comprehenſive plan.

Mr. BOUDINOT ſaid he had no idea of paſſing a law, which it would be neceſſary to reviſe and alter in a year.—It was the duty of the Houſe to anſwer the expectations of their conſtituents at preſent as far as the time and information would allow.—Afterwards they might take up the ſubject more comprehenſively and deliberately, and paſs ſuch a law as to protect our manufactures and give efficacy to trade——He was well aſſured, that it would be impoſſible to propoſe a ſyſtem for the purpoſe in time to prevent the loſs of the produce of the ſpring importations.

Mr. BOUDINOT concluded with moving, that the committee ſhould riſe, and report to the Houſe, that a ſpecial committee be appointed, to report a bill for laying and collecting a temporary duty on imported articles and on tonnage.

Mr. BLAND (Virginia) oppoſed the riſing of the committee, and moved that a previous queſtion ſhould be taken, whether the ſyſtem to be eſtabliſhed, ſhould be a temporary or a permanent one. He wiſhed the motion for the committee's riſing might be withdrawn.

Mr PARKER ſaid he could not conſent to it, he contended that the only proper way to expedite the buſineſs, would be for the Houſe to appoint a committee agreeably to his motion.

Mr. LEE, Mr WHITE, Mr. TUCKER, and Mr. MADISON ſeverally oppoſed the riſing of the committee.

The motion for the committee's riſing being put, was negatived, when Mr. BLAND's motion for taking the ſenſe of the committee was conſidered, and after ſome debate, withdrawn.

Mr. MADISON then moved, that it be reſolved as the opinion of the committee, that a committee ought to be appointed to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, within the United States, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. LEE it was reſolved to proceed in reading the enumerated articles in the original reſolution, and in filling up the blanks, and Mr. Madiſon accordingly propoſed a duty of 15 90ths of a dollar per gallon on rum.

Mr. SHERMAN moved as an amendment, that the blank be filled up with 15 cents. Mr SMITH propoſed 10 cents. After ſome farther converſation, the committee roſe without the queſtion being put; the committee moved for by Mr. Madiſon was then appointed by the Houſe conſiſting of a member from each ſtate.

Adjourned till Monday morning XI o'clock.

MONDAY, April 13, 1789.

THE Houſe met.

Mr. Benſon, Mr. Boudinot, and Mr. Griffin, were appointed a committee, to conſer with a committee of the Senate, in order to report proper arrangements, for the reception of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident.

The additional rules, reported by a committee appointed for that purpoſe on a preceding day, were now taken into conſideration; ſome of them amended and agreed to, and others re-committed.

One of the new rules, was for the appointing a ſtanding committee of elections.

The Houſe accordingly appointed ſuch a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Clymer, Mr. Ames, Mr. Benſon, Mr. Huntington, Mr Carrol, Mr White, and Mr Gilman.

Mr Burke preſented a petition from the ſhipwrights of South-Carolina, praying the attention of Congreſs, to their ſituation, and that a navigation act might be paſſed in favour of American veſſels—This being read, it was committed to a committee of the whole.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 14, 1789.

The Houſe took up the order of the day; and went into a committee

ON THE STATE OF THE UNION.

Mr. Page in the chair.

The Houſe after ſome debate on a propoſition which was brought forward by Mr. Bland; and afterwards withdrawn on the ſuggeſtion of the Chairman, that it was not in order; proceeded to affix the duty to be laid on the ſeveral articles enumerated in the reſolution which had been introduced by Mr Madiſon.

The firſt article taken into conſideration, was rum. This word, however was ſtruck out, and the following inſerted—"*Diſtilled ſpirits of Jamaica proof.*" On this article it was agreed to lay a duty of *fifteen* cents* per gallon.

On all other ſpirits it was agreed to lay a duty of twelve cents.

On molaſſes, it was agreed to lay a duty of ſix cents.

Madeira wine—33 and 1 3 cents.

All other wine—20 cents.

On brown ſugar, per lb.—1 cent.

Loaf ſugar, ditto—3 cents

On all other ſugars—1 and 1 2 cents.

Cocoa and coffee 2 and 1 2 cents.

The committee after having proceeded thus far in the buſineſs, roſe,

When the houſe adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1789.

Mr. TUCKER preſented a petition from Doctor Ramſay, requeſting the houſe to ſecure to him a copy right for his publication of the *Hiſtory of the Revolution of South Carolina.* A committee was appointed to report a bill on general principles.

Mr. SHERMAN preſented a petition from John Churchman, on the ſubject of longitude; which was referred to the committee juſt appointed on Dr. Ramſey's petition.

Mr. TUCKER preſented a memorial from Doctor Ramſey, againſt the Honourable Mr. SMITH, whom he attempts therein to prove unqualified for a ſeat in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in as much as he reſided from the time he was twelve years of age, until he was twenty ſix in Europe, and did not return to South-Carolina, till 1783. From which he infers, that the Honourable Mr SMITH has not been ſeven years a citizen of the United States; without which qualification, he cannot be a member of the lower houſe of Congreſs.

Ordered, That this memorial be referred to the committee on elections.

In committee of the whole—Mr. Page in the chair.

ON THE STATE OF THE UNION.

They agreed to lay an impoſt

On cocoa, of	1 cent. per lb.
On beer, ale and porter, imported in caſks,	8 cents per gallon.
On ditto, in bottles,	24 cents per dozen.
On tallow candles,	2 cents per lb.
On wax ditto.	6 ditto ditto.
On cheeſe,	4 ditto ditto.
On ſoap,	2 ditto ditto.
On boots,	50 cents per pair.
On ſhoes, ſlippers and gollooſhoes,	10 ditto ditto.
On unwrought ſteel,	56 cents per 112 lb.

This article cauſed a lengthy and intereſting debate, it being contended on the one hand, proper to encourage the growing manufacture of that article, and oppoſed on the other, as a tax on agriculture and all mechanic arts, in which ſteel tools, &c. were neceſſary.

On nails,	50 cents per 112 lb.
On tarred cordage,	50 cents per ditto.
On untarred ditto,	60 cents per ditto.
On twine and packed thread,	1 dollar per ditto.

And after this it was agreed to add an additional impoſt upon hemp; but ſome gentlemen wiſhed to proceed no further until they had made up their minds as to the quantum; whereupon the committee roſe and reported.

Adjourned.

* A cent is the hundreth part of a dollar.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

WE hear that as ſoon as ever the warmth of the weather will permit, his majeſty will be removed to Haſtings, or ſome private retreat, for the further aid of ſea bathing; the Queen, two of the Princeſſes, and a ſuitable number of attendants, are to accompany him. His phyſicians to be the two Drs Willis. The inſpecting phyſician Dr. Giſborne.

Extract of a letter form Nayland, Suffolk, Jan. 5

"When I aroſe this morning, my Farenheit's thermometer, on the inſide of a chamber window, was at 13 degrees below the freezing point. When I carried it out of doors, it ſunk down to ſeven degrees and a half, that is 24 degrees and a half below the freezing point; and there it ſtood till after nine o'clock—the ſun ſhining very bright at the ſame time. The running ſtream from a mill near at hand, ſmoaked like a veſſel of boiling water, and continued to do ſo for two hours. The ice of a pond in the neighbourhood, which the horſes uſed to break every morning with their noſes, or their feet, after the froſt of the night inſtead of breaking as uſual, bore them to walk upon it. I ſent my ſervant to fetch a piece, warranted for the ice of the laſt night only, and found it two inches and a quarter thick.

"A veſſel of leeches placed on a chimney piece, where there had been a large fire all day, had an ice over it, which continued about ſix hours after the fire was burning below it. Some days ago the water was left in a cold room, and neglected till it was frozen into a ſolid block, and the glaſs which contained it was cracked in pieces. But when the ice had been gradually melted, the leeches were not only alive, but in appearance as lively and ſtrong as ever. There is ſomething very unuſual in the height of the barometer at this time, which is up to thirty inches and ſeven twelfths, as high nearly as had ever been known. The air was ſtill in this cold night; but if their had been a ſtrong wind, many poor people who were abroad might have periſhed."

The Counteſs of Albany, widow of the Pretender, propoſes viſiting England in the courſe of a few months. She is now in her thirty-fifth year; is a tall and very majeſtic figure, with an expreſſive countenance, and her manners are moſt engaging.

His Grace of York, in the debate of Friday laſt, went to get ſome dinner whilſt Lord Stormont was ſpeaking, and when he came back, ſaid out, loud enough to be heard, "I left this man on his legs, and I find him in the ſame poſition ſtill; our people ſhould not make ſuch long ſpeeches."

Feb. 23. By an expreſs received in town on Saturday from Ireland, we underſtand that the addreſs of the Iriſh Parliament to the Prince of WALES, was to be preſented to his Royal Highneſs, by ſix of their own members, who were to be immediately deputed to this country for that purpoſe. It is ſaid that the Lord Lieutenant refuſed to ſend it officially from himſelf.

The Iriſh are making a rod for their own puniſhment, by the ſteps they have lately purſued with regard to this country, and although the blow may be yet at a diſtance, it muſt fall heavily on them at the laſt. Do they ſuppoſe that the ſame diſpoſition of turbulence againſt the Britiſh government will be tolerated for ever, and that they are only to enjoy the protection of this country, as a matter of convenience to themſelves? We ſhould be glad to be informed what muſt be the fate of the Proteſtant intereſt in Ireland, if Great Britain withdraws her ſupport from it. The conſequences are inevitable. It muſt become ſacrificed to Popery, and the dependance of Catholic States.

Mr. Fox, who is a real philoſopher now ſings,

"Then why ſhould we quarrel for riches,
"Or any ſuch glittering toys;
"A light hart and thin pair of breeches
"Goes through the world, my boys."

The HOUSE of PEERS was yeſterday much crowded, every one was anxious to hear the Lord Chancellor's report of the KING's health. It was impoſſible for any thing to be more explicit and ſatisfactory.

"Mr. BURKE!" This empirick, this country quack, this ſame *Willis* has CURED THE KING. Don't you love him! *dearly* Don't you *adore* him? All your rhetoric all your learning would not prevent Parliament from giving credit to what he ſaid. You muſt now change your note, remembering.

"Feſt nationis comites ſunt error et pœnitentia.

March 17. The ſiege of Oczaków produced one of the ſevereſt engagements that modern hiſtory can record. The Ruſſian troops conſiſted of 25,000, of which nearly 14,000 were deſtroyed. The beſieged moſt obſtinately diſputed the attack and of the 14,000 in the town 10,000 were ſlain. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the horror and agony that prevailed on both ſides the next morning when the numbers of the dead were ſeen.

His majeſty advances in the reſtoration of his faculties, in a manner that gives the greateſt ſatisfaction to his medical attendants. The phyſicians ſay, "though it is ſlow, it is ſure."

The king is ſo well, that orders were yeſterday ſent to the duke of Montague, maſter of the horſe, to prepare the riding-houſe at Kew for his majeſty's uſe, who is this day to take exerciſe on horſe back for the firſt time ſince his illneſs.

BOSTON, April 1.

LAST Saturday evening, as a gentleman was walking thr ugh Dorſett's Alley, he was accoſted by a perſon who aſked him if he did not ſtand in need of a coach; the gentleman anſwered in the negative; the perſon immediately ſeized him by the collar, but before he had time to propoſe any thing, the gentleman gave him a blow, which felled him to the ground, and leaving him, immediately retired home.

A ſingular kind of robbery, for this part of the world, took place on Friday evening laſt. As a woman was walking alone, ſhe was met by another woman, who ſeized hold of her and ſtopped her mouth with a handkerchief, and tore from her head her bonnet and cuſhion, after which ſhe flung her down, took her ſhoes and buckles, and then fled. She was ſoon after overtaken, and committed to jail.

BALTIMORE, April 21.

Extract of a letter from George-Town, dated April 17, 1789.

"YESTERDAY *paſſed through this town, on his way to New-York, his Excellency* GENERAL WASHINGTON, *accompanied by the Honourable Charles Thompſon, Eſq; Secretary to Congreſs.——— The former of theſe Perſonages, goes to fill the Seat of Preſident to the United States of America—the laſt diſtinction, which a grateful People can beſtow, or a life ſpent with unexampled Honour and Applauſe can deſerve.*

"*To this illuſtrous appointment, he was unanimouſly called by the voice of his country. The annals of hiſtory, furniſh nothing ſo ſingular in its nature, or ſo eminently glorious. Heroes and Legiſlators may have enjoyed the Confidence of a majority of their countrymen; but none but Waſhington ever unanimouſly pleaſed as the former, or was unanimouſly choſen for the latter.—— Whilſt this very ſingular event diſplays to the aſtoniſhed world, an empire of diſſimilar climes products, and intereſts, liſtening to the ſimple and enlightened voice of reaſon; it on the other hand exhibits to mankind, a character in its nature ſo very perfect, that for its improvement, nothing can be added.———*

"*From Alexandria to George-Town, he was attended by a voluntary company of private gentlemen—Neighbours, friends and children of the man, who had ſaved their country and them. Impelled by gratitude alone, and not moving ſervile, at the injunction of command, they choſe this method to manifeſt their affection for him, without whom, freedom had been nothing but a name. An attendant corps, collected together by ſuch motives, does more honour to a man, than all the triumphs which Rome ever beheld; and the perſon ſo honoured, is more illuſtrious, than any monarch on the globe.*

"*The gentlemen of George-Town, emulous to diſplay their Patriotiſm, and to evince their attachment for the firſt character in America, reſpectfully received him at the banks of the Patowmack and ſet out to eſcort him, until they ſhould meet the gentlemen from Baltimore.*

"*May this virtuous and truly great man, thus in ſafety be conducted to the place of his deſtination; and may heaven, auſpicious to his declining years, kindly ſmooth over the thorns of Legiſlation—avert from his adminiſtration the tumults of popular diſcord—and cauſe the ſame Sun which hath diffuſed around the meridian of his life ſo much ſplendour, finally to go down on his latter end in peace.*"

RICHMOND, April 30.

BY a gentleman from the Capes, we learn, that the Charlotte, Captain Roberts, from London, is on ſhore on Matchapungo, and it is feared will be loſt.

The Bowman, Captain Butler, is arrived in James river, in ſix weeks from London.

The Planter, Captain Arthurs, is arrived in York River from London.

A liſt of DELEGATES ſince our laſt.

Clement Carrington and Bernard Todd, Charlotte. Sterling Niblet and John Stephenſon, Lunenburg. Samuel Hopkins, jun. and Richard Kennon, Mecklenburg. Robert Bolling and Peterſon Goodwyn, Dinwiddie. William Nelſon, jun. and Robert Shield, York. Peter Randolph and ——— Peachey, Amelia. Abel Ruſſell and William Gunnell, Loudon. Joſeph Hoomes and Robert White, Frederick. Andrew Buchanan and George Brent, Stafford. Edward Carrington and John Macon, Powhatan. David Bell and Thomas Anderſon, Buckingham. John Guerrant and Thomas Underwood, Goochland. Alexander Henderſon and Henry Waſhington, Prince William. Willis Wilſon and John Hodges, Norfolk; and John Kearnes, Eſqr. Senator. Thomas Matthews, Norfolk Borough. John Marſhall, City of Richmond. Thomas Smith and —— Overton, Louiſa. Wilſon C. Nicholas and Francis Walker, Albemarle. Samuel J. Cabell and William Cabell, jun. Amherſt. George Markham and Matthew Cheatham, Cheſterfield. Francis Boykin and Benjamin Eley, Iſle of Wight. French Strother and David Jameſon, jun. Eſquires, Culpeper.

DEATH] Mrs. JANE CRINGHAN, the amiable ſpouſe of Dr. JOHN CRINGHAN, of this city.

THE partners of Meſſrs. PLEASANTS, SHORE, and Company are requeſted to attend a meeting of that concern on Friday the fifteenth day of May next at the Eagle Tavern in this city, by eleven o'clock in the forenoon to deliberate on matters of very great importance.

RICHMOND, April 23, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HUMPHREY HARWOOD, dec. are requeſted to call and ſettle their accounts; and thoſe who have legal claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, will be ſo obliging as to make them known as ſoon as poſſible, to

WILLIAM HARWOOD, jun. Ex'or.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 21, 1789.

POWHATAN COUNTY, April 26, 1789.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers plantation in Amelia, ſome time in Auguſt laſt, a ſhort, ſtout made, crooked kneed negro man, named ADAM, about 35 years of age. He was born in the eſtate of a Mr. Dudley of King & Queen, and ſold when young to Col. William Archer, dec. of Amelia, in whoſe poſſeſſion he continued till lately. And as he has never been heard of in that or this neighbourhood ſince he ran off, it is probable he is gone to King & Queen, where I am informed he has relations. I will ſufficiently reward any perſon that will deliver him to me, or that will ſecure him in any jail and give me information thereof.

W. BENTLEY.

To be Sold,

On Friday the 22d of May, at the dwelling houſe of Mar: John Dixon, dec. late of Glouceſter county,

THE NEGROES,

STOCKS, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c.

Belonging to the ſaid John Dixon.

In payment will be received caſh, tobacco, or ſuch public ſecurities as will pay the arrearage of the tax for 1784. It is requeſted that the creditors of ſaid Dixon will as ſpeedily as poſſible let their claims be known to

THOMAS DIXON, JOHN PEYTON, } Ex'ors.

APRIL 24, 1789

☞ The creditors of the late General NELSON, are earneſtly requeſted to meet either in perſon or by their agents, at the Raleigh in the city of Williamſburg on Monday the firſt day of June, if fair, if not, the firſt fair day. The truſtees hope that all demands againſt the General's eſtate will be made known on that day, and ſome general plan may be agreed upon to diſcharge them as ſoon as poſſible.

NATHANIEL BURWELL.
FRANCIS WILLIS, Jun
WILLIAM NELSON, jun.
THOMAS NELSON,

YORK-TOWN, April 27, 1789

Notice is hereby given

☞ THAT a petition will be preſented to the next Aſſembly for permiſſion to build a good and ſubſtantial bridge with ſtone piers over JAMES RIVER from the land adjoining the city of Richmond, to that of Mancheſter.

April 29, 1789

NOTICE.

AS my Son WILLIAM appears to be perfectly recovered of his late indiſpoſition, and has again entered in buſineſs: I hereby give this public notice, that he has full power to collect all debts due the late copartnerſhip of William and Thomas Carter, as well as my own. Alſo to tranſact any other kind of buſineſs for me. I now, once more, earneſtly requeſt thoſe who are indebted as above, to call and ſettle their accounts ſpeedily, otherwiſe ſuits will be inſtituted againſt them without diſcrimination.

WILLIAM CARTER Sen.

DRUGS & MEDECINES

Of the beſt Quality,

Are ſtill for ſale, on moderate terms for ſhip only, at his ſhops in RICHMOND and WILLIAMSBURG.

Richmond, April 9, 1789.

FOR SALE,

WEST INDIA RUM in hogſheads
COUNTRY do. in do. and barrels.
PEACH and APPLE BRANDY in barrels.
MOLASSES in hogſheads
BAR IRON flat and ſquare.
SOAP and MOULD CANDLES in boxes.
CHOCOLATE in boxes
HOLLAND GIN in caſes.
PORK in barrels, HOGS LARD in do.
LOAF SUGAR in barrels.
FINE and COARSE mens ſhoes.
JERSEY CHEESE.
NORTHWARD POTATOES fit for ſeed.
SALT PETERED HAMS, very fine.
¾ and ½ inch CYPRESS SHINGLES.
TAR in barrels, &c. &c.

At Rocket's-Landing by

JOHN HAGUE, & Co.

Who take this method of informing their friends and the public in general they have good lumber houſes for the ſtorage of merchandiſe—alſo a convenient lumber yard for the reception of lumber. They continue to receive goods to ſell on commiſſion as uſual. One penny per package will be demanded for all goods taken off, or landed on their warves as cuſtomary.

RICHMOND, April 21, 1789.

M'GUIRE,

CONTINUES HIS

ENGLISH SCHOOL,

Near Mr. Pleaſant Younghuſband's.

HE has a few leiſure hours that he would appropriate to PRIVATE TUITION, and refers to thoſe families* he attends in, for information concerning the mode he conducts this buſineſs in, and the advantages ariſing from, and peculiar to it.

The attention he pays to thoſe under his care is (he is of opinion) the moſt grateful acknowledgment he can make to his employers, and the moſt effectual method of convincing them how ſenſible he is of their favour.

PUBLIC TUITION four pounds per annum, and two dollars entrance. Attendance in private families one guinea per month, and a half guinea entrance: but he will make an abatement if there are two or more in a family.

* Dr. MARTIN's and Capt. MITCHELL's.

RICHMOND, April 15, 1789.

POET's CORNER.

To a LADY *on her* BIRTH-DAY.

"MARIA, now your race is run,
Through gliding years to twenty-one.
That pleasing day salute your eyes,
For which the fair so often sighs,
While mistress of herself she seems
Amidst a thousand golden dreams.

"But you, Maria, taught to know
How frail is happiness below,
Will meditate on moments fled,
Irrevocable, o'er your head:
You'll think, with life's short scene in view,
How precious time—how feeble you;
How quickly the revolving sun
Has led you on to twenty-one.

"Accept these warmest wishes, penn'd
Not by a flatt'rer, but a friend.
To you may each returning year
With an increasing bliss appear;
And while your earthly joys renew,
Still keep a better scene in view;
That you, when life's weak flame is done,
May think in peace on twenty-one.

ANECDOTE
Of Major-General PUTNAM,

A PERSON by the name of Palmer, who was a Lieutenant in the tory new levies, was detected in the camp at Peek's-Kill. Governour Tryon, who commanded the new levies, reclaimed him as a British officer, represented the heinous crime of condemning a man commissioned by his Majesty and threatened vengeance in case he should be executed. General Putnam wrote him the following pithy reply.

"SIR,

"Nathan Palmer, a Lieutenant in your King's service, was taken in my camp as a *spy*—he was tried as a *spy*—he was condemned as a *spy*—and you may rest assured, sir, he shall be hanged as a *spy*. I have the honour to be, &c.

"ISRAEL PUTNAM.

"P. S. Afternoon——He is hanged."

CHARLESTOWN, (S. C.) April 2.

YESTRDAY being the first day in April, in conformity to a long continued practice, several persons busily employed themselves in devising expedients to render their friends and acquaintance ridiculous, by sending them on sleeveless errands. and to purchase commodities that never before were heard of in the world. One man, however, literally experienced the truth in saying, "*Bite the Biter*" His next door neighbour possessed a dog, highly valued for many good qualities. the man of fun went to him, and in a friendly way whispered, that the dog was mad, and had bit a negro, whose master could recover his value, if he died.—Alarmed at this, and to prevent similar dangers, the poor dog was instantly put to death. In the course of the day his master began to discover the wanton imposition, and growing with indignation, he went to the informer, and affecting to be mad by a bite of his dog, seized him by the hair, and bit a piece out of his cheek sufficiently large to allo the joker to pick the teeth on one side of the head without opening his mouth.

HARRIS & M'RAE,

RESPECTFULLY advertise the public, that a Professor of mathematics late of Cockermouth (England). who has taught a few years with high reputation in this Commonwealth, will attend the students of that science, and consequently—*Locus est et pluribus umbris* in the Richmond Academy:

They gratefully acknowledge the indulgence of their friends, and as several classes will be immediately formed, request gentlemen disposed to favour the Academy with the tuition of their children or wards, to enter them soon as convenient; also they assure all whom it may concern that assiduously guarding their pupils against the prejudices too commonly inculcated by narrow sectarians, their utmost exertions shall be to ground them in the obvious, grand principles of virtue, and advance them in literature with the greatest consistent rapidity.

At a Court held for Charles City county the 26th day of August 1788.

WILLIAM HOLT, Plaintiff.
against
SAMUEL HOLT and CHARLES COPLAND, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant Samuel Holt not having entered his appearance and given security agreeable to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State. On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant Samuel Holt do appear here on the third Thursday in November next and answer the Plaintiffs bill of complaint, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the church door of the Parish of Westover, and county aforesaid on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Courthouse of the said county.

(A Copy)
Teste, J. MARSTON, D. C. C.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 4, 1789.

SEVERAL Gentlemen in this City have procured a MACHINE, which will card, with the force of a single hand, from forty to fifty pounds of cotton per day. It is accompanied with every other machine, necessary to make the cotton into cloth of almost any fineness. These machines are erected here, and wait for materials only, to be carried into full effect. Three hundred pounds are subscribed; but a larger sum (probably 600l.) will be necessary for the execution of the scheme, upon a scale even of moderate extent. It is therefore agreed, that any person inclined to subscribe, may be received on application to Col. *James Southall*. No subscriber shall be admitted for any sum less than twenty-five pounds, and every such sum shall constitute a share, and entitle the holder to one vote. One half of each subscription is to be paid down in money, tobacco, public securities at their value, or picked cotton. The other half will be proportionately called for.

This prospect of establishing manufactures, on terms thus advantageous, will, it is presumed, attract the notice of the public; as it cannot be doubted, that proper encouragement to the plan will enable us to clothe ourselves and our negroes without relying on a foreign country, and the plan itself may be extended to the manufacture of wool. Any person delivering cotton at the works, shall receive an adequate return of cloth. The business will be conducted by skilful workmen, and under the superintendance of a few of the most experienced members

☞ A liberal price will be given for COTTON

WARRANTS payable to Sheriffs for any part of the Revenue Taxes due for the year 1788.

"ANY warrants heretofore issued, or which shall hereafter issue for the salaries of the Officers of "Civil Government; for the interest on the certificates "granted to the Officers and Soldiers, Land and Na-"val, on Continental and State establishment for their "arrears of pay and depreciation; for Pensions; for "the Contingent expences of Government; for the "interest of the State Loan Office debt, and of the Pa-"per money of this State funded; to venire men and "witnesses in criminal prosecutions; to apprehenders "of horse-stealers; for slaves executed; for the shares "in the Potowmack and James river companies; for "the post at the Point of Fork, and the lunatic hospi-"tal; shall be recievable as specie in discharge of any "of the taxes, which became due on the 1st day of "November 1788; and the several Sheriffs and Col-"lectors, upon the payment thereof into the treasury, "shall have credit for the same accordingly. Provided "that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to "affect the taxes to be paid to, and collected by the "Clerks of the several Courts."

Extract from the act entitled "An act to amend the several laws for appropriating the public Revenue.

J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

Treasury Office,
April 1, 1789.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to the Subscribers by the late GENERAL THOMAS NELSON, *will be Sold on the premises, on the* 10th *day of June next,*

A TRACT of LAND, known by the name of Bullfield, lying on Pamunkey river, in the county of Hanover, and containing 1500 acres, six hundred of which are fine low grounds, and the high land well stocked with timber proper for plantation use. There is on the land a dwelling house, which with some repair may be made good.

Pursuant to the above recited Deed, will be sold also, at the Red House in the county of Prince William, on the 20th day of June next, a tract of LAND lying in the said county and in the county of Loudon, containing 7000 acres. This land is under a lease for the term of 14 years from the first of January, 1788, and produces a nett rent of 7500 lbs. tobacco.—This tract will be sold all together, or laid off in lots, as may best suit the purchasers; one third of the purchase money must be paid on the day's of sale, and the remainder in two annual payments; the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with security to be approved of by the subscribers, and to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.
WILLIAM NELSON, jun.
THOMAS NELSON, jun.

NOTICE *to the* MEMBERS *of the* PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE standing Committee hereby remind the members of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH that the first Wednesday in May is the time appointed for the annual meeting of the Convention; and also recommend it to the several VESTRIES to make the necessary appointments of Deputies.

April 2, 1789.

To be hired until Christmas next.
TWO NEGROES, *viz.*
A MAN AND A WOMAN.

The man has been accustomed to attend a bake-house and carry bread round the city.—The woman can wash, iron, and is a tolerable cook. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Richmond, April 2, 1789.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held at the CAPITOL, in Richmond, the 9th day of March, 1789.

PATRICK HENRY, Plaintiff.
against
——— INNIS, widow of ROBERT INNIS, deceased, ROBERT INNIS, JAMES INNIS, & HARRY INNIS, children and Devisees of the said ROBERT INNIS, deceased, } Defendants.

THE defendant HARRY INNIS, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next court, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of ——, in the county of Bedford, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the CAPITOL in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in Richmond the 14th day of March, 1789.

JOHN BAIRD, JOHN BAIRD & Co } Plaintiffs.
against
JOHN SULLINS & WM HOBSON } Defendants.

THE Defendant John Sullins not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the Plaintiffs by their Counsel, It is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Court, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of ——— in the county of Halifax, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in Richmond the twenty first day of November 1788.

JOHN BAIRD,
PETER POYTHRESS and } Plaintiffs.
GRAY BRIGGS,
Against
PETER WILLIAMS, Escheator for Prince George County, and } Defendants.
WILLIAM M'WHANN,

THE defendant William M'Whann not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the Plaintiffs by their Counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Court, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the brick church in the parish of Bristol in the county of Prince George on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,
And others may be furnished with any of the undermentioned BLANKS,
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NOTES of HAND.	SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
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